

THE WEATHER:
Fair and colder today and to-
night; tomorrow fair and con-
tinued cold; fresh northwest winds.
Highest temperature, 45; lowest, 27.

NO. 5171.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1920.

CONTRIBUTORS
Whose articles and stories ap-
pear in The Herald, are Dorothy
Dix, O. O. McIntyre, Mildred Barbour,
former President Taft and Col. House.

TWO CENTS.

HARDING TAKES DEEP INTEREST IN SENATE ACTS

President-elect Confers
With Chairman of House
Appropriations Body.

WILL DISCUSS SAME
TOPIC WITH SENATOR

McCumber, in Lieu of
Penrose, Next Visitor
At Marion.

By SAMUEL W. BELL.
MARION, Ohio, Dec. 27.—The
work of the present administration,
it became apparent today, will not go
forward without the direction of
President-elect Harding, at least in
so far as the legislation to be con-
sidered by the Congress relates to
policies to be inaugurated by the
new administration.

The President-elect with perfect
propriety and with the consent of
Congressional leaders expects to
scrutinize not only appropriation
bills for the next fiscal year, which
will actually apply to his adminis-
tration, but proposed budget leg-
islation, as well, and the emergency
agricultural tariff bill, already
passed in the House and now agitat-
ing the Senate.

Confers With Good.
As the first step to getting his
bearings on the present situation
in Congress, Senator Harding today
conferred with Representative Good
of Iowa, chairman of the House
Appropriations Committee, and
heard the plan of the Republicans
in the House to reduce the \$4,700-
000,000 estimate of the executive de-
partment to \$3,500,000,000 or even
less.

Tomorrow the President-elect will
discuss the same situation with
Senator McCumber, of North Dakota,
acting chairman in the absence of
Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, of
the Senate Finance Committee. It is
understood, will go further in his con-
ference with Senator McCumber and
require information on the real sit-
uation in the Senate with respect to
the emergency tariff bill, and the
adviseability of passage at this ses-
sion of the measure for which the
farming interests, particularly those
of the West, are so strongly in op-
position.

Watches Bill's Progress.
The gathering storm in the Sen-
ate over the bill, is being watched
with keen interest by the President-
elect, and the danger of party split
over the advisability of rushing
tariff revision at this time is caus-
ing much concern to the President-
elect. A general policy of the Sen-
ate, of course, is committed to a
revision of the tariff so as to pro-
tect the products of the American
farm, but the President-elect is not
in evidence of Congress as the
result of the fall of food prices in
conjunction with the tariff revision.

"We are pledged to the revision
of the tariff as soon as conditions
make necessary for the preservation
of home markets for American
labor, American agriculture and
American industry. If we are to
build up a self-sustaining agricul-
ture, we must protect the farmer
from unfair competition where agri-
culture is being exploited. The American farmer
has a right to insist that our
tariff policy should be such that
he shall have the same considera-
tion that is accorded to other indus-
tries. We mean to protect them all."

League May Be Discussed.
It is not unlikely that the con-
ference with Senator McCumber also
will include a discussion of the
league of nations issue. Senator
McCumber, throughout the Senate
treaty fight, was known as a "mild
reformer" and a strong sup-
porter of the league. That arrange-
ment with revision. Another vis-
itor to Marion tomorrow, Oscar S.
Straus, also believes in the ad-
visability of revising the practical
features of the customs tariff. The
sufficiency in working out America's
future relationship to the rest of
the world.

There has been a lull in the dis-
cussion of cabinet appointments, de-
spite the fact that speculation con-
tinues unabated. It can be said,
however, that the President-elect is
ready to make a move to fill the
names of the men who will assist
him in directing affairs than he was
a week ago.

Other visitors in Marion today
were Max Rabbinoff, director of the
Chicago Grand Opera Company, who
broached the delicate subject of re-
lations with Russia, and urged Sen-
ator Harding to consider the possi-
bility of bringing the Russian opera
troupe through the big Russian co-op-
erative societies. Rabbinoff explained
the relationship of these organiza-
tions to the Soviet government, and
said that he believed that it was pos-
sible to establish trade relations
without recognition of the Soviet
regime.

Senator Harding will present his
resignation to the Senate to-
morrow, when the latter
takes office as Governor of Ohio on
January 10. Governor Davis will
then appoint Frank Willis, Senator-
elect, for the unexpired term run-
ning until March 4. That arrange-
ment was virtually decided upon and
confirmed by Governor-elect Davis
here today as the result of a talk
he had with the President-elect.

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**Harding Newspaper
Urges Change in Law**

(Public Ledger Service.)

MARION, Ohio, Dec. 27.—The man-
ifest absurdity of an administration,
which has been repudiated by the
polls remaining in power for a pe-
riod of four months after election
was made the subject of an editorial

Continued on Page Three.

Heads Inaugural Funds Committee



MILTON E. AILES,
Chairman of the Inaugural
Finance Committee.

GEN. J.J. PERSHING AGREES TO LEAD INAUGURAL MARCH

Commander of A. E. F.
Accepts Invitation to
Head Parade Here.

Gen. John J. Pershing, ranking
officer of the army, last night wired
E. B. McLean, chairman of the gen-
eral committee on the Harding in-
augural, that he would be glad to
accept the post of grand marshal
for the parade and act as chairman
of the committee on military af-
fairs. The offer was tendered Gen.
Pershing during a holiday stay at
Roslyn, N. Y. Committee members
declared after receipt of this in-
formation that this would be the
greatest parade in inaugural his-
tory.

In announcing the appointment
of Miss Mary H. Patton, George O.
Vass and J. E. Bates as vice chair-
men of the inaugural finance com-
mittee, Chairman Milton E. Ailes
yesterday declared the committee's
intention of raising the needed
guarantee fund of \$100,000 for
March 4 festivities, if possible, dur-
ing the present week.

Confident of Success.
"While no one is authorized to
guarantee absolutely the return of
100 per cent of guarantee subscrip-
tions," said Ailes, "as far back as
my records show, which is 1889,
there has been an excess after full
return with the exception of the
last two inaugurations and the lack
of an inaugural ball was respon-
sible for the small deficit on those
occasions."

The excess which Chairman Ailes
believes is assured for this inaugu-
ral by restoration of the ball will be
added to a poor fund, income from
which for years has been applied to
various local charities. Hundreds of
families are said to be deriving ben-
efit from the interest on this fund.
First announcement of contribu-
tions will be made at a meeting of
the general inaugural committee in
the Red Room of the New Willard
this afternoon, Ailes said.

Committee Enlarged.
H. R. Mason, Frederick D. McKen-
ney, E. C. Brandenberg, John Har-
rington, Gist Blair and E. H. Warner,
Jr., yesterday were added to the gen-
eral committee by Chairman McLean.

Alabama demonstrated enter-
prise yesterday by opening the first
inaugural headquarters for any
State in the famous McKinley suite
of the New Elbert.

The "Uncle Sams," a strong march-
ing band, demonstrated enter-
prise yesterday by opening the first
inaugural headquarters for any
State in the famous McKinley suite
of the New Elbert.

Help of Arctic Mail Enlisted For Aviators

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 27.—
Sledges carrying mail to out-
lying lumber and trading posts
of the Northwest will carry cir-
culars and letters urging care-
ful search for three United
States aviators missing for two
weeks.

The search for the aviators
was left in the hands of Cana-
dian air and naval forces when
Lieut. Albert Evans returned to
New York City for the holi-
days. He said on leaving here
that he was confident the Cana-
dian soldiers will do everything
possible. He did not expect to
return.

Two weeks ago today the bal-
loon with its three passengers
sailed over a suburb of Ottawa.
The bag was high in the air
and traveling rapidly.
There were hopes that the
aviators from their traveling
bag and managed to land near it.
Because of the deep snow, foot
travelers will not be able to get
about much before spring. It
was hoped the mail carriers
might bring word back that the
party is safe.

Red Withdrawal Discredited.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Polish
legation here refused today to
credit reports that Russia had
withdrawn from the peace confer-
ence at Riga.

SENATE TALKS FOR HOURS ON FORDNEY BILL

Emergency Tariff Act Re-
ferred to Finance
Committee.

UNANIMOUS VOTE
FOLLOWS DEBATE

Verbal Tilts Between
Factions Enliven
Discussions.

The Senate accomplished in three
hours yesterday what ordinarily re-
quires three seconds. It talked
about referring the emergency tariff
bill to the Finance Committee and
ended by doing just that by a
unanimous vote. The three hours
were consumed largely by verbal
tilts between Senator Pat Harrison,
Democrat, of Mississippi, and Sen-
ators Porter J. McCumber, of North
Dakota, and Reed Smoot, of Utah,
Republicans.

Senator Harrison objected to
what he considered hasty and ill-
considered action on the Fordney
bill. McCumber protested against
what he insisted was a Democratic
filibuster. Harrison urged hearings
on the bill. McCumber gave a half-
way promise such would be held.
Smoot said he needed no hearings
to convince him of the necessity for
the legislation.

Attacks Bill as Embargo.
Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock,
Democrat, of Nebraska, attacked
the Fordney bill as an embargo on
essential products for the American
breakfast table. McCumber re-
sented that description of the legis-
lation and held it to be necessary to
save agricultural and manufactur-
ing interests from financial ruin.

Hitchcock wanted the bill sent to
the Committee on Commerce. His
motion was lost. McCumber re-
sented the "motion to table" and
disposed of another Democratic move.
Harrison wanted the bill sent to the
Committee on Interstate Commerce.
His effort failed. It appeared for a
time he might suggest the measure
be sent to the Committee on Dis-
cussion of "Useless Papers," but he
refrained from casting that slight
upon it.

Harrison, during a tirade against
the high protection of the legisla-
tion, said that the "protection" was
not a theory, but a fact. He main-
tained that the Payne-Aldrich and
Dingley tariff laws by shouting at the Repub-
licans.

"That side of the chamber is
drunk," he said.

He paused a full minute, then
added: with political ambition to
return to conditions of twenty years
ago.

Harrison was especially grieved
to hear McCumber suggest the pos-
sibility of a Democratic filibuster.
He referred to the fact he had
yielded to two Republican Senators
in the reading of the bill, but he
referred to the fact he had yielded
to the Senate. He was disappointed
that the compensation for his kind-
ness should be a charge of filibuster-
ing. McCumber was adamant to the
plea. He had no doubt of the Sen-
ator's readiness to yield to anyone
desiring to consume time.

When references were made to
some Democrats favoring the tariff
because cotton or sugar or peanuts
were included, Harrison said he
would sacrifice his political ambi-
tion even though 99 per cent of his
Mississippi constituents urged him
to do so. He roared the "peanut
protectionist." He was bitter against
the sugar tariff.

Smoot a Protectionist.
Senator Smoot was fearful lest he
be included among the "protection-
ists." He wanted it understood he
was "not a protectionist, but a pro-
tectionist clear through." He
spoke of the plight of the wool
growers. Harrison, gasping aloft,
countered, "Yes, it's wool, wool,
and the Senator would pull it
over our eyes." Smoot objected
to the "wool" and said he was for
all kinds of protection necessary to
save American interests and indus-
tries from destructive competition
abroad.

Harrison said he was protesting
against the "hypocrisy of the Rep-
ublicans who promised reduction of
the cost of living during the
Presidential campaign, but now are
proposing to raise the price of nec-
essaries." Smoot argued that the
proposed wool tariff would not affect
the price of any Senator's suit of
clothes by so much as 10 cents.

Smoot said that the wool tariff
suggested that he had purchased
his suit before the war, so he
thought there might be some wool
in it.

Roll Call Shows Unanimity.

The debate thus ran along for
the three hours. Then the roll call
was taken. The result was 47 to 0
for committing the measure to the
Finance Committee. Under normal
conditions that little detail would
have been attended to in a routine
manner by one of the secretaries.
Reference of the measure to the
Finance Committee was thought to
insure its careful consideration.

There were rumors of important
amendments to the Senate. House
leaders declared any additions to
the bill would mean its defeat in the
House.

Mesopotamia Secret War Base of British is Hinted

Experimenting With Airplanes, Torpedoes and
Poison-gas Charged; Public Is Barred.

By CARL W. ACKERMAN.
Special Cable Dispatch to
The Washington Herald.
LONDON, Dec. 27.—The activities
of the British war office in Mesopo-
tania are today giving rise to
serious reports in diplomatic circles
in both London and Paris. It is
stated as a fact, although it can-
not be substantiated, or denied of-
ficially, that the British war office
is using Mesopotamia as a secret
base for intensive experiments with
airplanes, aerial torpedoes and poi-
son gas bombs in preparation for
the next great war.

I heard this report first about two
weeks ago and began to make in-
quiries. My informant was a re-
sponsible official of a foreign govern-
ment temporarily in London. While
in Geneva, attending the first
meeting of the League of Nations
assembly, I heard reports about
military experiments in Mesopo-
tamia but they were not in a
form to be reported because every-
thing surrounding the activities of
the British in Mesopotamia was
vague. No foreigners were allowed
outside Baghdad and no official ob-
servers of foreign governments
were permitted to enter Mesopo-
tamia so that it was impossible to
obtain information from any travel-
ers or officials.

May Account for Daniels' Stand.
I shall report the story today
with all the facts which have come
into my possession for two reasons:
One is that if the report is authen-
tic then this may be one of the rea-
sons why the American government,
particularly our Navy Department,
is following the policy of building
a large navy and making extensive
preparations for another world con-
flict; the other reason is that if the
report is not true, then the ques-
tion arises why the British govern-
ment has refused the request of the
American government to send ob-
servers into Mesopotamia and why
the British army in Mesopotamia
has refused permission to repre-
sentatives of American oil inter-
ests to visit the oil fields of that
country.

Nowever the outcome of the pub-
lication of these alleged military ex-
periments of the British in Mesopo-
tamia may be, this fact remains that
the mystery of Mesopotamia is today
more than one foreign government
for as far as is known today, Mesopo-
tamia is the only spot in the British
Empire which is sealed to all
foreign observation.

The mystery of Mesopotamia first
engaged the attention of the diplo-
matic world during the summer
when the Rolls-Royce Automobile
Company announced that it would
be unable to deliver cars as ordered.
The explanation given a few days
later was that the British war de-
partment had commandeered all of
the output of that company for the
use of the British army in Mesopo-
tamia. The assumption of the public
was that the automobiles were
being sent there, airplanes were
being sent there, torpedoes were
being sent there, and that all the
war material sent to Mesopotamia
was for use in subduing the Arab
rebellion. The public, and particu-
larly the British press, could not
understand why it was costing the
British government nearly 100-
000,000 pounds (nearly about \$500-
000,000) to maintain a large number
of troops in Mesopotamia. Although
debates in both houses of Parlia-
ment, the war department never
explained why the Mesopotamia ex-
periment was so costly.

When the American State Depart-
ment, however, questioned the
secret oil agreement between France
and England made at San Remo,
France and England, which ex-
plained the government and if it
was not unlikely that the British
military experiments were as much
in the mind of Secretary Colby as the
oil agreement.

Spot Excellent Located.
Although no reference was made
publicly to war preparations there,
the charges which have arisen, and
which the British have not denied,
are that the war office has been
concentrating a large number of
staff officers, air experts and ex-
perts in chemical warfare in Mesopo-
tamia and that these officers with
a vast amount of equipment, have
been experimenting on a large
scale with gas bombs and maneu-
vering with aeroplanes. For such
experiments, Mesopotamia is an ex-
cellent spot in the world where such
experiments could be conducted with
absolute secrecy so long as the gov-
ernment prohibited foreigners from
visiting that country during the
British occupation.

That there have been military ac-
tivities with airplanes and poison
gas is substantiated by the fact
that until very recently the war de-
partment has been sending only of-
ficers experienced in these forms
of warfare to Mesopotamia. Last
week was the first week in which
the war office is known to have
canceled orders already issued to
certain officers in London to pro-
ceed to that country. This latest
action of the war office has given
rise to a further rumor that the
military experiments in Mesopo-
tamia are about ended and at a fu-
ture date Mesopotamia may again
be opened to the outside world. But
meanwhile Mesopotamia is block-
aded.

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JUDGE GARY SEES LASTING BUSINESS LEAD FOR NATION

Declares Labor and Cap-
ital Must and Will Help
Each Other.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Predicting
more wholesome business conditions
and the continued financial supremacy
of this country in world affairs,
Judge Elbert H. Gary, of the United
States Steel Corporation, given his
reasons for his optimism in a signed
article which will appear in Leslie's
tomorrow.

Judge Gary puts commercial pro-
sperity and business advancement up
to the people, urging a fair return
on the investment. He says this is
no time for compromise.

"In the United States capital must
not and will not give cause for of-
fense to labor," he continues. "And
labor must not and will not destroy
itself by trying to wreck capital.
There has been great progress in
the past few years, but the relation-
ship between capital and labor is
not yet settled."

Efforts to Strike Right.
"From time to time efforts are
made to create friction between
capital and labor without it is
those possessed with small means,
or between the employer and em-
ployee. Occasionally these attempts
are successful and then both of
these interests suffer and the public
also."

"It is well for the large number
of employers to bear in mind that
they cannot carry out successfully
their affairs without having the
labor and loyalty of their em-
ployees. It is taking the place of large
numbers of workers and that the
number of machines may be in-
creased, but it seems certain that
the work of the multitudes will al-
ways be needed in business and in
the world. It is the duty of em-
ployers to give attention to the
rights of their workers."

Defines Relations.
In this country, he declares, the
relation between the employer and
employee is not that of master and
servant but that of associates. This
is a practice, not a theory, he main-
tains. Capital understands this re-
lation and believes in its wisdom.
"And further, I trust that we
shall avoid the danger of discrim-
inatory legislation in this coun-
try," Gary continues. "Any legisla-
tion that is calculated to create
dissension or affect unfavorably one
class to the prejudice of another is
harmful and vicious and carried to
its results may endanger the na-
tional structure."

PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW SAYS EDGE IN SHIP INQUIRY

Senator Submits Resolu-
tion Seeking Account of
Board's Stewardship.

SEEKS FACTS NOT
MADE IN REPORT

Information Sought in
Order to Supplement Mer-
chant Marine Act.

By ROBERT BARRY.
Supplemental shipping legislation
seeking to promote business methods
in the operation of the American
merchant marine was forecast in the
Senate yesterday by Senator Edge
of New Jersey. Edge presented a
resolution calling upon the Shipping
Board for an account of its steward-
ship relative to the physical opera-
tion of vessels. His resolution de-
manded pertinent facts not embodied
in the annual report of the board,
and it was adopted by unanimous
consent.

Senator Edge declared the Ameri-
can people have an investment of
\$1,000,000,000 in ships. He said they
were entitled to know what positive
results are being derived from the
management of those ships. He
cited that the interest charge of the
investment amounted to \$25,000,000
a year, or approximately \$50,000 a
day.

Seeking Solons' Course.
The facts called for by the Edge
resolution are intended, according to
the Senator, to develop what course
the shipping board has taken with re-
spect to legislation supplementing the
Jones merchant marine act. He in-
dicated that such legislative propo-
sals would deal exclusively with
methods of operation.

A full reply by the Shipping
Board to the questions embodied in
the Edge resolution would disclose
to the public all details of con-
struction, repair, and operation of
the board with reference to lease,
sale or charter of ships and to
whom; detailed reports as to where
Shipping Board vessels are tied up
and why each is not in service, as
well as an estimate of depreciation,
and the financial report on every
vessel.

Separate from House Probe.
The Edge inquiry has no bearing
upon the investigation by the Walsh
committee, as the House committee
is dealing almost entirely with ad-
ministration matters within the
board. The Edge resolution calls
for the desired information "with-
out loss of time, in a complete re-
port, devoid of arguments, and in-
telligible to the average citizen."

Shipping Board officials declined
to comment on the Edge resolution
until in possession of its details. A
Chairman Benson in a general dis-
cussion of the shipping situation
yesterday said that conditions had
not been all that they should have
been, but that the situation for the
future looks better. The board has just
received from Commander R. D.
Leviathan, chief of the division of
construction and repair, a report on
the condition of the fleet for the
year ending March 31, 1921.

He said that the refusal of the
board to repair the vessel a year
ago was a result of the fact that
\$2,000,000 due to falling costs of ma-
terials.

Information Sought.
The information sought by the
Edge resolution follows:
1. The total value of money
appropriated for the United States
Shipping Board and the Emergency
Fleet Corporation and the United
States Shipping Board as its suc-
cessor, from September 1, 1916, to
and including November 30, 1920.
2. Gross profits or losses for the
same period.
3. Net profits or losses for the
same period.
4. Disposition of any net profits,
if any.
5. Capital on which the Shipping
Board is operating.
6. Number of vessels at present
owned by the board, giving mat-
erial of which each is constructed
and tonnage.
7. Number of vessels, if any, at
present owned in part by the board,
giving material of which each is
constructed and tonnage.
8. Number and description of ves-
sels owned by the board now in
operation under its sole manage-
ment, and number and description
of vessels owned by the board in
operation under its sole management
and aggregate value owned by the
board now chartered by it to
private interests and operated
entirely by private interests.
9. Number of individual and ag-
gregate value owned by the board
now managed by it in conjunction
with private interests.
10. Number of vessels owned by
the board not at present in op-
eration, giving:
(a) Name and description of
tonnage of each, (b) length of time
it has been in operation, (c)
why it has been in operation, (d)
why it has been in operation, (e)
why it has been in operation, (f)
why it has been in operation, (g)
why it has been in operation, (h)
why it has been in operation, (i)
why it has been in operation, (j)
why it has been in operation, (k)
why it has been in operation, (l)
why it has been in operation, (m)
why it has been in operation, (n)
why it has been in operation, (o)
why it has been in operation, (p)
why it has been in operation, (q)
why it has been in operation, (r)
why it has been in operation, (s)
why it has been in operation, (t)
why it has been in operation, (u)
why it has been in operation, (v)
why it has been in operation, (w)
why it has been in operation, (x)
why it has been in operation, (y)
why it has been in operation, (z)

Ship Management Inquiry Is Sought

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The information sought by the
Edge resolution follows:
1. The total value of money
appropriated for the United States
Shipping Board and the Emergency
Fleet Corporation and the United
States Shipping Board as its suc-
cessor, from September 1, 1916, to
and including November 30, 1920.
2. Gross profits or losses for the
same period.
3. Net profits or losses for the
same period.
4. Disposition of any net profits,
if any.
5. Capital on which the Shipping
Board is operating.
6. Number of vessels at present
owned by the board, giving mat-
erial of which each is constructed
and tonnage.
7. Number of vessels, if any, at
present owned in part by the board,
giving material of which each is
constructed and tonnage.
8. Number and description of ves-
sels owned by the board now in
operation under its sole manage-
ment, and number and description
of vessels owned by the board in
operation under its sole management
and aggregate value owned by the
board now chartered by it to
private interests and operated
entirely by private interests.
9. Number of individual and ag-
gregate value owned by the board
now managed by it in conjunction
with private interests.
10. Number of vessels owned by
the board not at present in op-
eration, giving:
(a) Name and description of
tonnage of each, (b) length of time
it has been in operation, (c)
why it has been in operation, (d)
why it has been in operation, (e)
why it has been in operation, (f)
why it has been in operation, (g)
why it has been in operation, (h)
why it has been in operation, (i)
why it has been in operation, (j)
why it has been in operation, (k)
why it has been in operation, (l)
why it has been in operation, (m)
why it has been in operation, (n)
why it has been in operation, (o)
why it has been in operation, (p)
why it has been in operation, (q)
why it has been in operation, (r)
why it has been in operation, (s)
why it has been in operation, (t)
why it has been in operation, (u)
why it has been in operation, (v)
why it has been in operation, (w)
why it has been in operation, (x)
why it has been in operation, (y)
why it has been in operation, (z)

FULL STEAM TO MARCH 4, WILSON MOTTO

President Orders All Un-
finished Matters
Cleaned Up.

INFORMS HARDING
OF HIS PURPOSE

Mexico, Russia, Germany
Among Leg